

§ 720.95

would occur from disclosure of this process information.

(ii) Would disclosure of the chemical identity disclose the portion of a mixture comprised by any of the substances in the mixture? Describe how this would occur. In responding to the question in § 720.85(b)(3)(iv)(A), explain what harmful competitive effects would occur from disclosure of this information.

(iii) Do you assert that disclosure of the chemical identity is not necessary to interpret any of the health and safety studies you have submitted? If so, explain how a less specific identity would be sufficient to interpret the studies.

(c) *Denial of confidentiality claim.* EPA will deny a claim of confidentiality for chemical identity under paragraph (b) of this section, unless:

(1) The information would disclose processes used in the manufacture or processing of a chemical substance or mixture.

(2) In the case of a mixture, the information would disclose the portion of the mixture comprised by any of the substances in the mixture.

(3) The specific chemical identity is not necessary to interpret a health and safety study.

(d) *Use of generic names.* When EPA discloses a health and safety study containing a specific chemical identity, which the submitter has claimed confidential, and if the Agency has not denied the claim under paragraph (c) of this section, EPA will identify the chemical substance by the generic name selected under § 720.85.

[48 FR 21742, May 13, 1983, as amended at 58 FR 34204, June 23, 1993]

§ 720.95 Public file.

All information submitted with a notice, including any health and safety study and other supporting documentation, will become part of the public file for that notice, unless such materials are claimed confidential. In addition, EPA may add materials to the public file, subject to subpart E of this part. Any of the nonconfidential material described in this subpart will be available for public inspection in the Non-Confidential Information Center (NCIC) (7407), Office of Pollution Pre-

40 CFR Ch. I (7-1-07 Edition)

vention and Toxics, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Room B-607 NEM, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460, between the hours of 12 p.m. and 4 p.m. weekdays excluding legal holidays.

[48 FR 21742, May 13, 1983, as amended at 53 FR 12523, Apr. 15, 1988; 60 FR 16311, Mar. 29, 1995; 60 FR 34464, July 3, 1995]

Subpart F—Commencement of Manufacture or Import

§ 720.102 Notice of commencement of manufacture or import.

(a) *Applicability.* Any person who commences the manufacture or import of a new chemical substance for a non-exempt commercial purpose for which that person previously submitted a section 5(a) notice under this part must submit a notice of commencement of manufacture or import.

(b) *When to report.* (1) If manufacture or import for commercial purposes begins on or after the effective date of this rule, the submitter must submit the notice to EPA on, or no later than 30 calendar days, after the first day of such manufacture or import.

(2) If manufacture or import for commercial purposes began or will begin before the effective date of this rule, the submitter must submit the notice by the effective date of this rule.

(c) *Information to be reported on form.*

(1) The notice must be submitted on EPA (Form 7710-56), which is available from the Environmental Assistance Division (7408), Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460. The form must be signed and dated by an authorized official. All information specified on the form must be provided. The notice must contain the following information:

(i) The specific chemical identity of the PMN substance.

(ii) A generic chemical name (if the chemical identity is claimed as confidential by the submitter).

(iii) The premanufacture notice (PMN) number assigned by EPA.

(iv) The date of commencement for the submitter's manufacture or import for a non-exempt commercial purpose (indicating whether the substance was